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# JORDAN TIMES

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## Sarkis, Hani, Al Hassan discuss Palestinian-Lebanese relations

BEIRUT, June 18 (Agencies) — President Elias Sarkis today discussed Lebanese-Palestinian relations with Mr. Hani Al Hassan, political adviser to Mr. Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

There are differences between the Lebanese authorities and the PLO on the implementation of a 1969 agreement governing presence of Palestinians in Lebanon.

Mr. Hassan said after the meeting: "God willing, we shall be able to get the situation moving next week." He did not elaborate.

Asked whether specific results were reached at the meeting, he told reporters: "God willing, we shall be able to work out a final solution to the problem" in an apparent reference to the dispute over the Cairo agreement.

Today's meeting was attended by former Lebanese Prime Minister Dr. Abellah Al Yafi.

In an AFP report, quoting informed sources, Mr. Hassan met also with Mr. Bashir Gemayel, head of the rightist Lebanese forces united command. The sources said the meetings aimed at freezing military operations in southern Lebanon, bordering Israel.

Freezing the operations, informed sources said, would deprive Israel of any pretext for intervening in southern Lebanon.

The sources noted that the Lebanese authorities had recently requested the United States to put pressure on Israel to stop shelling frontier villages and end the engineering work which Israeli troops were carrying out inside Lebanese territory.

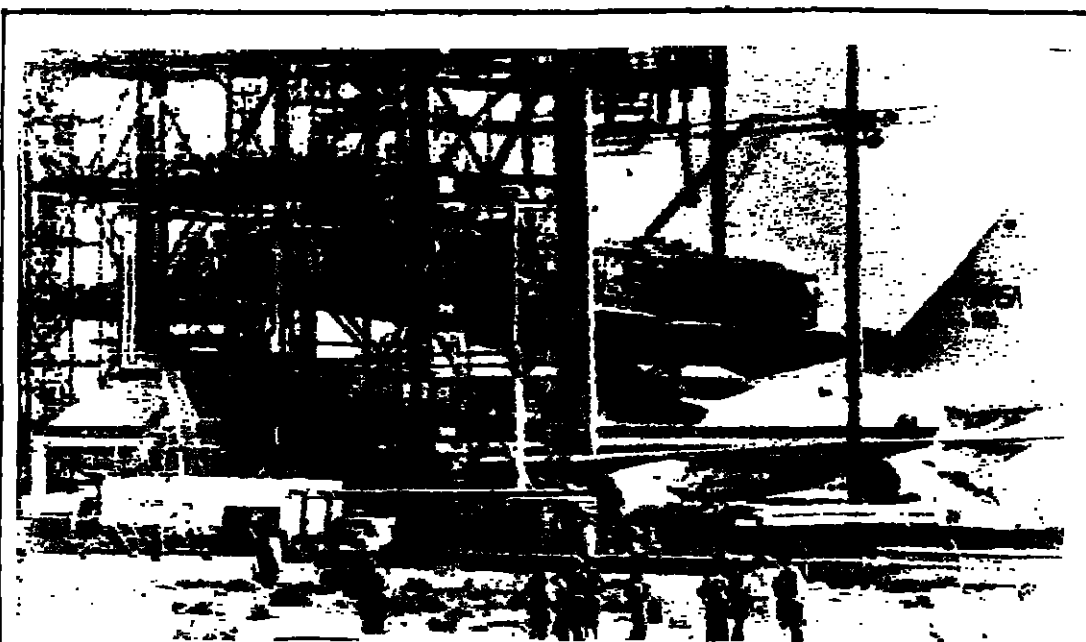
Informed sources also said that an agreement between the Lebanese rightists and the Palestinians could pave the way for an understanding between the different Lebanese factions, the problem of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon having triggered the differences between those factions.

In Sidon, travellers from southern Lebanon reported today that rightist forces in the south exchanged intermittent artillery fire with Palestinians and their leftist allies overnight.

They said rightists in Qle'a and Marjayoun shelled villages around the leftist strongholds of Nabatiyeh, Ibi As Saqi and Khiam, which fired back. There were no reports of casualties, and damage was confined to crops, the travellers added.

They said that the road to the Bint Jbail area was blocked to traffic for a while.

"The civil war has continued in the south after ending elsewhere last November with the entry of a mainly Syrian Arab peace force which separated the combatants. The force did not go deep into the south where Israel has said it would not tolerate any non-Lebanese Arab troops.



SPACE SHUTTLE ENTERPRISE -- Spectators gather outside a gate to view the space shuttle orbiter Enterprise mounted atop its mother ship Boeing 747, Friday morning. It was on its first successful take off on its first manned flight. Aboard the Enterprise -- a cross between a space ship and a plane -- were astronauts Fred Haise and Gordon Fullerton. The flight, due to last 42 minutes, was delayed 24 hours. The space shuttle is designed to ferry men and equipment to space stations from the early 1980s. It will take off like a rocket and land back on earth like an aeroplane. During the test flight today the two astronauts will make a full check of the shuttle's various systems. The craft, riding on the parent 747, took off four minutes late because of a minor technical snag. It headed into clear, sunny skies over the desert.

## Sadat says in an interview

### Egypt has plans to buy five French nuclear power reactors

CAIRO, June 18 (R) — President Anwar Sadat said today Egypt planned to buy four or five nuclear power reactors from France and would install some of them in Sinai, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

MENA quoted Mr. Sadat as saying in an interview with a Canadian journalist that Egypt had already reached an agreement with the American Westinghouse firm under which that company would build two reactors for desalinating water as well as generating power. "We are also planning to purchase four or five nuclear reactors from France and will install some in Sinai," Mr. Sadat said.

According to MENA, he said one of the French reactors would be installed in Al Arish after Israel withdrew from that area of Sinai.

Egypt has been negotiating with Westinghouse for the installation of two reactors with a total electrical capacity of 1,200 megawatts, about half the power produced by the Aswan Dam.

The desalinated water would be used for irrigation and the two reactors would be installed west of Alexandria.

## Bhutto ends visit to Saudi Arabia

AMMAN, June 18 (R) — Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto left Riyadh today after a brief visit during which he thanked King Khalid and the Saudi government for helping to resolve a dispute he had with the Pakistan opposition parties Saudi state radio reported.

The Saudi ambassador to Pakistan had more than 60 meetings with the two sides to help resolve the dispute over Pakistan's March elections which the opposition claimed were rigged to keep the prime minister in power.

The Riyadh meeting between Mr. Bhutto and the King was also attended by Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz and the Foreign Minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, the radio said.

The Pakistani leader's visit to Riyadh was part of a Middle East tour which also includes stops in the Libyan Jamahiriyah (formerly Libya), Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Iran.

On November 15, during a visit to Washington by Mr. Sadat, Egypt and the United States initiated an agreement allowing the Egyptians to purchase two reactors at a cost of \$200 million.

This followed the disengagement agreement worked out between Egypt and Israel in September of that year.

President Sadat said in his latest interview that his agreement with the U.S. did not contradict President Carter's decision imposing an embargo on reactors capable of producing nuclear weapons.

"The ones to be installed here will not produce fuel for nuclear weapons and as such there is no embargo on it," MENA quoted Mr. Sadat as saying.

According to the agreement between the two countries, the United States insisted that strict American safeguards should be applied not only to U.S. reactors but to all reactors acquired by Egypt or Israel from any sources.

The safeguards require that plutonium produced in the reactors be reprocessed and stored outside Egypt.

## Ecevit gets several more days to try to form new government

ANKARA, June 18 (R) — Turkish social democratic leader Bulent Ecevit said today President Fahri Koruturk had given him "several more days" to try to form a new government which could win a confidence vote from the bitterly divided parliament.

Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party (RPP) won 273 seats in the 435 seat National Assembly in general elections on June 5.

Outgoing Premier Suleyman Demirel, still vying with Mr. Ecevit for the nation's leadership, commented to reporters

today that Mr. Ecevit's goal was impossible.

Independent parliamentarian Esref Cengiz joined the RPP today, raising its numbers to 214 -- 7 short of a majority.

The social democratic leader has been trying to form a one party government despite his lack of a majority, appealing to members of other parties for support based on the widespread sense of urgency over the need for an authoritative government.

The four parties which made up Premier Demirel's outgoing

## Mozambique appeals for help against Rhodesia

MAPUTO, June 18 (R) — Mozambique President Samora Machel called today for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council to discuss what he described as open war waged against Mozambique by Rhodesia.

In a speech to the diplomatic corps and press in Maputo, he appealed also to world governments for military aid to help combat Rhodesian aggression.

He accused Rhodesia of "open aggression and actions which assume the proportions of an invasion" when he urged U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to summon the Security Council.

Mozambique charged yesterday that Rhodesian troops with artillery and air support had thrust across the border into Manica province and said fighting was still going on.

Rhodesia has denied the Mozambican allegations. Addressing the diplomatic corps and the press in Maputo, President Machel said that between May 1976 and June this year, 1,432 civilians had been murdered in Mozambique by Rhodesian troops, the Mozambique News Agency reported. A further 527 were wounded.

President Machel said that the Rhodesian attack "began as simple provocations along our borders and violations of air space, turned into open aggression against our country and culminated in recent weeks with actions which assume the proportions of an invasion."

There had been 143 Rhodesian acts of aggression in the year ending last March, and violations and massacres had now reached an unprecedented scale, he added.

"The enemy's actions follow well determined operational plans, particularly aiming at civilian targets. We also note that the enemy is using modern, sophisticated weaponry, heavy artillery, armoured cars, tanks, helicopters, reconnaissance planes and mirages", President Machel said.

President Machel said that since May last year dozens of settlements which housed peaceful villagers had been razed to the ground and more than \$12 million worth of damage had been done by the Rhodesians.

Between May 29 and June 2 this year "the town of Mapai was completely destroyed by the racist troops and right now as I speak to you the town of Espungabera is suffering the effects of aggression, occupation and massacre."

He said the situation caused by the Smith regime's recent aggression was grave and constituted a threat to world peace and security.

"It becomes imperative that international solidarity be expressed in a more concrete and active form", he declared.

"The Mozambican people require urgent material assistance to support the heavy burden to which we have already referred," he said.

Earlier reports that Angolan President Agostinho Neto had arrived here today were denied by official sources.

Observers said that President Machel had recently appealed to the four other "front-line" African states -- Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania -- for more positive assistance against Rhodesia.

They pointed out that President Machel yesterday met with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and representatives from Zambia and Botswana in Nampula, northern Mozambique.

Observers speculated that the front-line states may now be about to extend their common political and reach a joint defensive strategy against Rhodesian raids into Mozambique and Botswana, and threats against Zambia.

Informed sources said that defense of Mozambique's border with Rhodesia formed the centre of President Machel's Nampula talks yesterday.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said today that Britain will consult its partners in the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) over measures to be taken following Mozambique's appeals.

## U.S. denies freezing Israeli bid to buy jets

WASHINGTON, June 18 (R) — The State Department today said no decision has been made on an Israeli request to use \$90 million of American aid money to buy two Boeing 747 jet transports.

But State Department spokesman John Trittner, who was commenting on Israeli newspaper and radio reports that the request had been frozen said Israel had initially been told the Agency for International Development was unlikely to give approval.

He said that Israel in April had proposed using \$90 million of \$735 million of economic aid being provided by the United States to pay for the planes. The Israeli plan was for El Al, the Israeli airline, to use the planes in commercial service.

Mr. Trittner told reporters Israeli newspaper accounts were inaccurate in saying that officials who had visited Washington had been led to believe

that the request would be dealt with favorably within days. He said aid was not traditionally used for purchasing aircraft.

The spokesman said officials from Israel's Finance Ministry flew here in May and after consultations were told the United States had agreed to review the proposal.

But he said that the deal was in "possible contravention of certain informal international agreements on export credit competition in the sale of aircraft."

Mr. Trittner did not spell out what this meant but his statement presumably referred to understandings with other countries that full payment for commercial planes from economic aid would be construed as an unfair competitive practice.

Israeli newspapers and the state-owned radio said earlier today that officials were concerned at sudden delays in U.S. economic aid to Israel.

## Kuwait agrees to attend Arab summit

KUWAIT, June 18 (R) — The Foreign Secretary of the Libyan Jamahiriyah (formerly Libya) said here today he had found a positive Kuwaiti response to his country's call for convening an Arab summit conference in Tripoli on July 20 to discuss the Middle East situation.

Dr. Tureiki, who arrived here last night on another stop of his Arab tour designed to canvass support for the Libyan proposal, was received today by Kuwait's Emir (ruler) Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah. Officials here said Dr. Tureiki had conveyed a message from leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah to the Emir concerning the proposed Arab heads of state meeting.

Dr. Tureiki who leaves here today for Baghdad also met Kuwait's Crown Prince Sheikh Al Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah and conferred with the Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah.

North Yemen has also invited Arab countries to convene a summit meeting to adopt a unified strategy towards the Middle East crisis.

Kuwait has repeatedly declared it would welcome any Arab top-level meeting provided it was preceded by a foreign ministers conference to draft its agenda and make other arrangements to ensure its success.

In Beirut, the Palestine news agency Wafa reported today that the 15 member Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation convened for a meeting here today.

A Wafa spokesman said the Executive Committee would probably be discussing current calls for an Arab summit meeting. The Iraqi News Agency reports from here that the situation in south Lebanon is also on the agenda of the meeting.

## Camille Chamoun concludes Jordan visit

AMMAN (JNA) — Former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun will leave here Sunday after a short private visit to Jordan, during which he met with His Majesty King Hussein in Amman.

Discussions between the King and the Lebanese leader centred on the present situation in Lebanon and developments in the Arab World.

## Battle looms ahead for Euro security meet agenda next week

BELGRADE, June 18 (R) — Western diplomats today forecast a tough fight when the European security conference reconvenes here next week on the adoption of an agenda covering the emotive human rights problem, but they said that the battle of the agenda would be waged in a calm and non-polemical atmosphere, which has characterised the 35-state meeting since it began last Wednesday.

One Western diplomat said the NATO delegations were keeping their most powerful contentions in reserve, to be used, if needed on the human rights issues for a higher-level conference here in October.

By then they would have a clearer idea on the policy towards the Belgrade talks of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, who has just added the office of president in his all-powerful post of leader of the Communist Party, the diplomats said.

The present meeting is largely being limited to preparing the agenda and related technical matters for the October ministerial session.

This will monitor the implementation of the declaration on East-West detente and human rights signed at the European

Security summit Conference in Helsinki on August 1, 1975. The conference was the brainchild of Mr. Brezhnev. Western diplomats said he wanted it to get the Western nations to underwrite the post-war frontiers of Europe.

But in recent months with the growing activities of dissidents in Eastern Europe, the focus of East-West relations is now on human rights.

This is especially so since the arrival in the White House last January of President Carter, who has set his heart on the promotion of human freedoms on a world-wide basis.

Thus the human rights issue is the underlying factor in the rival agenda proposals put by the nine-nation Common Market and the United States on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other.

Under the Western proposal the agenda of the October review conference would be in two parts. Firstly, the ministers would measure successes and failures in implementing the 1975 declaration.

Only after this would they turn to proposals for deepening East-West detente and further cooperation in military "confidence-building", technology, science, education and ecology.

The Soviet proposal, put yesterday and backed by Hungary,

would lump together the discussion on implementation of the Helsinki declaration and new proposals for more East-West detente.

Western diplomats saw in this a diversionary tactic to blur any searching analysis by the West of the East European countries' record in fulfilling their obligations on human rights under the Helsinki accord.

One Western diplomat said that if the Soviet agenda proposal was accepted it could lead to a "dialogue of the deaf" at the October conference.

In such an event the West would be reviewing progress, or lack of it, on human rights while the communist bloc countries would be tabling proposals on increasing East-West cooperation in other fields.

When it resumes on Monday after a weekend break the meeting will have before it the Soviet proposal in written form.

Britain, on behalf of the Common Market and with the backing of the United States, has already put forward an eight-page blueprint for the whole work of the main conference.

The Common Market and the United States have suggested that this should begin in Belgrade on Oct. 3 and last for about 12 weeks.



## EXPERT ARRIVES

Mr. Finn Faber, General Manager of the famous Danish Tasso Boilers Company, is now on a visit to Jordan at the invitation of the company's agents in Jordan:

THE ENGINEERING AND CONTRACTING CO.

Shabsoogh Street, telephone 21507, Amman.

Tasso boilers have won world-wide fame for their high quality, strong build and easy maintenance.

## NINTH DAY REQUIEM



On the evening of Tuesday, June 20, 1977 requiem service will be held at Bisharat Latin Church in Jabal Luweibdeh in memory of the late

**EVELINA MARIO MANJINI**

mother of Mrs. Marchella Nazzal, wife of Mr. Tewfiq Anton Nazzal.

The Manjinis and Nazzals and their kin call all relatives and friends to join them at the mass.



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## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Saturday were mainly concerned with the prospect of an Arab summit conference which could deal with concrete problems rather than waste time patching up inter-Arab differences.

AL RA'Y said that regardless of whether or not the rise of the Likud to power meant a harder-line Israeli policy and regardless of whether Carter's statements are for sheer diplomacy or whether these statements are well backed, the Arabs must rely upon themselves. In relying upon their own strength the Arabs can have a calculated and assured power, strengthened by international support due to the justice of their case.

If the Arabs were serious for the past ten years in liberating the occupied territories then the experiences of these years must assure them they can only rely upon their own strength.

It is the only real power that can keep the Arab case alive.

The paper added that the Arabs must face their responsibilities since Libya has called for an Arab summit meeting, Jordan has welcomed such a meeting and Syria has approved of it, provided arrangements can ensure its success.

The Arab potential can be a "burden" if the Arabs remain disunited. But these potentials could be a "citadel" if the Arabs organize and coordinate their policies.

The paper concluded that the current Arab differences are a drain on Arab strength and tempt the hard-line Israeli leaders to continue insisting that a solution have a clear-cut vision of military consequences which are distinctly in their favour.

The paper noted that Israel's vision of the military consequences could lead to drastic results in view of Israel's military build up since the October War. The paper concluded that a unified Arab stand is the only answer to the Israeli challenge.

AL DUSTOUR in its editorial entitled "The call for an Arab summit meeting," said that both the first call by the Yemeni Democratic Republic and the second call by Libya for an Arab summit meeting was directly or indirectly welcomed

by all Arab states. No Arab capital disapproved either directly or indirectly of such a meeting.

The paper added that the Arab summit meeting is a need that cannot be ignored. It is a need at this particularly crucial time since the rise of a more balanced American stand and the rise of the new hard-line policy in Israel which could lead to dangerous consequences.

The paper continued that an Arab summit meeting is a start that must be realised in order that the Arabs can face their responsibilities with a clear vision. The Arabs need to define their commitments should peace efforts progress or should they find themselves forced to confront an Israeli "adventure".

In order for the summit to play such a vital role the proper environment must be provided. The atmosphere must not be "polluted" by negative news which only distorts inter-Arab relations. The summit should not waste its energies on solving minor Arab differences but utilise these energies to produce a unified Arab stand that can face any eventuality. Otherwise no one should expect concrete result from the meeting.

The paper ended by hinting that Libya patch up its differences with other Arab countries. It said that Libya, who has called for the summit to convene in its capital, can do a great deal to provide the proper environment for a successful summit.

AL AKHBAR said that an Arab summit meeting must take place as soon as possible. Such a conference is necessary as general Arab strategy is considered to stem from summit conferences. The paper feels that the Arabs, more than ever, need a new strategy to take into account the new American stand and the new Israeli strategy.

The paper hopes that an Arab summit might lead to a new Arab strategy.

It concluded that in order for the summit to have positive results and create this new strategy it must meet under the banner of a unified Arab stand and not the resurrection of Arab differences.

## wanpela kantri, wanpela pipel says candidate in Papua, New Guinea elections

Papua New Guinea is going to the polls in its first general election since the country became independent in 1975. Voting begins June 18. There are 877 candidates competing for the 109 parliamentary seats. Voting is spread over three weeks so that ballot boxes can reach the most inaccessible villages. A Gemini News Service correspondent in Port Moresby files this curtain-raiser.

By Ian Crichton

PORT MORESBY (Gemini) — Papua New Guineans are voting in the first general election since their country achieved independence in 1975.

The result will not be known until July, because voting, which begins on June 18, continues for three weeks so that ballot boxes can reach the more inaccessible villages.

Thousands of election posters, in English and pidgin, now cover walls and windows all over Papua New Guinea. As in other countries' elections, they include a photograph of the beaming candidate and a summary of the main planks in his "platform".

For example, Gavera Rea, who is the present minister for labour, commerce and industry, promises to watch out for and promote a policy of controlled foreign investment with the words *Lukaut Long Foren Investment*. And, proving that he has his finger firmly on the pulse of what all voters want, he adds that when re-elected he will press for better wages (or good pay) with the pidgin words *Gutpela pe*.

On a higher, idealistic note, Patterson Love declares: *One Country One People, with Wanpela Kantri-Wanpela Pipel*.

The Papua New Guineans' beautiful rugged mountains have forced them to get from place to place by aircraft as naturally as Europeans do by train.

The mountains have also helped the fragmentation of the country into 700 different cultures and dialects, which explains the need for a lingua franca like pidgin. But it is a serious language, which local politicians insist should be taken seriously, with its own grammar and dictionaries. You can make a mistake in pidgin, as you can in English.

For instance, *maungras* (mouth hair) is acceptable for a beard or moustache. But, strictly speaking, it is incorrect to describe (as many Australians and British do) the swaths of grass that form the rear part of the costume of a man, in the Mount Hagen area, as *ars-gras*.

And, with the same use of earthy language, the Papua New Guinea telephone directory describes what to do "if you

make a mistake in dialling" by beginning: *Sapos wok bilong mekin telefon kol i bogerup...*

Pidgin has its own variations. Some people know the all-embracing God the Father of Mankind by that usual name. To others, with no lack of respect, he is *Papa bilong ol*. And to them Jesus Christ is, logically enough, *Picaniny bilong Papa bilong ol*.

The election poster put out by Ron Boyce, one of the candidates, reads *Votim Numba Wan*. Translated from pidgin English into the idiom of a British election, it would mean "Ron Boyce is your Number One man for parliament." Or, simply, "Vote for me".

John H. Banono, with his slogan: *Strong pela man bilong helpim Yupela* is describing himself not merely as a strong fellow (a man of action) but also as one whose only desire is to help you, the voter.

Politicians, it seems, are the same the world over. The main parties' names, too, appear frequently. *Votim Pangu* signifies that the candidate is a member of the ruling party (Pangu Pati). And it is a Pangu man who promises to broaden the voters' horizons (or literally to open roads for him) with *I opin rot bilong yu*.

So far, to the visitor, the election seems a very low-key affair. Saturdays in towns like Goroka can be quite noisy, with loudspeakers mounted on trucks. But there is no *Speakers' Corner* in Port Moresby, with firebrands demanding higher

already so high that even smallholders in ragged shorts are comparatively rich men, buying a new Japanese truck with a sackful of coins that takes three days to count. (The clerk doing the counting doesn't turn a hair.)

And there are no political meetings being held in jungle clearings, with witch-doctors blessing the tea and cakes -- and forgetting the candidate's name. The coffee boom (as long as it lasts) has meant other changes in the lives of the people. The consumption of beer is up, but so is the spending on food and holidays -- though, of course, the national airline, Air Niugini.

To be eligible to vote, an "expatriate" Australian or Briton would have to have been a resident for at least eight years and to have abandoned his own citizenship for that of Papua New Guinea.

But nobody drinking beer in the bars and clubs, where shots and long socks are the general rule, seems prepared to predict whether Pangu will be returned to power, or whether the popular choice will fall upon the main opposition parties: United and People's Progress.

There are 877 candidates for the 109 seats. The most prominent is Sir John Guise, who resigned as governor general this year. Nine candidates are women. Thirty-four electorates have more than 10 candidates. As one cynical resident remarked: "That should confuse the



prices for coffee. The prices are rotters. I think every man and his dog is standing for election."

Anything can happen. The brief hour of glory as a member of parliament may soon be over for the man I saw driving a truck the other day near Chimbu, on the Highland Highway. He had on an old battle-dress jacket and oily trousers, and was shoeless. He is a radical, who claims to hate all Australians. But a friend of his, an Australian, doesn't think he has much chance of re-election. The prize is worth the effort, however. An M.P. with his parliamentary salary, is a man of some consequence in Papua New Guinea. So much so that it is worth having a go, even if he loses his deposit of about \$100.

Even Michael Somare, the present prime minister who has made an international name for himself, is as insecure as any of them.

I have a sneaking feeling, however, that if I had a vote it would go to a gentleman named Nilikare, who announces firmly: *Mi no bilong Wanpela poti*. And, in case he hasn't made his position crystal clear, he adds that he is an *Independent kandidid*.

## What is the attraction of "K City" for so many mainland Chinese?

By Kenneth Low

HONG KONG (Gemini) — "I had been in Hong Kong for nearly ten years, and I wasn't making out. I originally left the mainland in the mid-1960s, but they let me go back to see if I wanted to settle down there. The mainland officials offered me the likelihood of a job if I could wait around for a while, but my Hong Kong re-entry permit was running out, so I came back. Now, I just sit by the telephone all day, in one room, waiting for someone to call and ask me to give them English lessons. I earn mostly less than U.S. \$200 a month."

This is how a middle aged Chinese, who was brought up in Europe and in a Southeast Asian country, summarises his experience and his identity crisis. His case is an individual one, but it contains elements found in thousands of others. It is also quite non-typical for thousands of other people who leave the People's Republic of China, for Hong Kong, in search of a new life.

The biggest problem in describing the dilemma of Chinese "refugees" in Hong Kong is that they are all different, and generalisations distort the reality. Nonetheless, certain typical patterns can be discerned. In the later 1940s and early 1950s, a wave of Chinese industrialists and businessmen migrated to the British Crown Colony from Shanghai, fearing that the Communist victory on the mainland would ruin them. They formed the nucleus of Hong Kong's nowadays thriving textile industry, and it is

still common to hear Shanghai dialect spoken in many urban areas of the 400-square-mile colony on the south China coast.

In the early 1960s, agricultural and political crises caused famine conditions in the adjacent province of Kwangtung, and desperate peasants literally pushed down border fences to force their way into Hong Kong, where the textile export boom meant an abundance of jobs.

They erected shanty towns—some of which still exist—despite a relatively progressive housing programme mounted over the past decade-and-a-half by the Hong Kong government.

The next big wave was in the late 1960s when some officials who had been purged in the Cultural Revolution, and disillusioned Red Guards, either swam across to Hong Kong, or floated down the Pearl River on inflated hog-bladders, often landing at the nearby Portuguese colony of Macao.

There they went to ground until they could smuggle themselves into the bigger and more prosperous British enclave 40 miles away across the estuary. Not a few died at the hands of unscrupulous local boat-captains who took their meagre savings, promised them a secret night passage to Hong Kong, and then just pushed them overboard.

The full sequel and tragedy of the illegal exodus to Hong Kong will never be fully revealed in this century, as the British authorities strive to find ways of determining

China's intentions regarding the British-imposed lease of 1898, which theoretically expires in 1997, and would deprive the colony of most of its population and manufacturing plant if China took back the so-called New Territories.

Recent thinking is that Peking -- which at present earns at least U.S. \$2 billion annually from Hong Kong -- may simply choose to ignore the expiry of the lease, regarding it as a problem exclusively in British law, and inapplicable to China, as long as London continues to respect certain Chinese sensitivities about the status of Hong Kong and its 4.4 million predominantly Chinese population.

In 1973-74, the British were faced with a potentially disastrous increase in the colony's population, as Peking suddenly decided to give exit visas to huge numbers of Chinese -- especially those brought up in Southeast Asia who had returned to China since World War II but had never really fitted into the austere social-set-up on the mainland.

By unofficially agreeing to return murderers, criminals and other illegal immigrants, the Hong Kong authorities were able to extract from Peking an unofficial agreement not to grant exit visas to more than 50,000 people headed for Hong Kong in any one year.

People who want to leave the mainland for Hong Kong have a whole spectrum of different reasons. They may have family or other connections abroad. They may be old and unwanted, seeking to rejoin children or in-laws in the United

States, Taiwan, or elsewhere. The tragedy of most of those who were born in Chinese communities in Southeast Asia, and fled back to China because of persecution by post-independence regimes is that the local governments are unlikely to allow them back in.

Thus they may be stuck in Hong Kong indefinitely -- drawing welfare of less than U.S. \$2 a day -- until some country such as Canada agrees to grant them immigrant status. If they are old and have no special qualification, even generous Canada will not want them unless they are sponsored by relatives.

Sexual relations among young people in China are supposed to be ruled out before marriage, but in practice there is no way in which the commune officials can prevent young people from meeting secretly at night. So there are illegitimate pregnancies and if the girl does not agree to an abortion it means a marriage earlier than the officially sanctioned age of 25 for the girl and 27 for the man.

A young married couple will be caught between pressures from the state to keep families small, and pressures from parents and in-laws to produce sons. The prejudice against girl children is still fairly strong in the rural areas.

Though many of those who leave China for Hong Kong do so for family reasons, others believe that the streets of Hong Kong are "paved with gold".

Young people working on rural communes in Kwangtung Province have to rise early,

labour all day in the fields, and spend hours at political meetings about subjects which are only dimly comprehensible to them.

Their annual income, apart from free issues of grain, cotton cloth and cooking oil, is unlikely to amount to more than U.S. \$50 a year, and a bicycle alone will cost them more than that even if they can get to the head of the waiting-list for this valuable means of transport. If they do manage to save, they spend their money on watches and transistor radios, extra clothes, sweets and books.

Kwangtung Province, next to Hong Kong, is an unusually rich and fertile part of China, growing fruit, vegetables, sugar-cane and a dozen other major export-earners, as well as the staple rice crop, and raising huge numbers of pigs for the Hong Kong market. Fishing alone is an enormous industry. But the very fertility of the land and sea make the work hard, and many young people fancy they would have an easier and more interesting life if they made it to "K City" as Hong Kong is popularly known.

Criminals, also try to seek refuge from justice in Hong Kong, but the Hong Kong authorities make every effort to catch and send them back as illegal immigrants before they can claim the protection of the British court. (China and Britain have no extradition treaty).

In addition there are scores, perhaps hundreds of thousands of young people who have been sent out from the cities to the

communes to relieve the pressure on urban areas. Discontent is fairly rife among many of these young people, and if they slip back into Canton or some other large city, they may have to eke out a semi-legal existence under the protection of vice gangs.

Of course many of the kids who make it to downtown Hong Kong, and stay long enough to elude deportation back to the mainland, also get caught up in vice, drugs and prostitution rackets in the colony, possibly under the "protection" of Triads or traditional Chinese secret societies.

Others -- a minority -- do succeed in "making it" through ingenuity, hard work or luck, and for them there are the rewards of a luxurious life in the "City of Golden Pavements" -- with the prospect of a passport eventually to the United States, Europe or elsewhere.

Quite a few of the young refugees are simply mixed up in their own minds about what they want. They remain loyal to China, but they admit that the system on the other side of the border is just too austere for them to accept.

They feel morally inferior for having fled, and looked upon by the more well-to-do people in Hong Kong, whose local slang, peppered with English words, may be difficult for them to understand at first. A few even go back, trusting that their value as "negative examples" will induce the authorities to treat them leniently, and this is generally the case.

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## Transport team leaves for talks in Romania

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan's transport team left here Saturday for Bucharest to participate in the meetings of the committee starting there Monday.

The team will discuss ways of improving the agreement on land transport concluded between Jordan and Romania in October 1975.

A four-day meeting will discuss the boosting of land transport of goods between the two countries and exemption of trucks from duties levied by both.

Jordanian delegation is the Director of Overland Transport at the Ministry of

Transport, Mr. Ya'qoub Hadad.

The number of Jordanian vehicles carrying goods from Romania to Jordan totalled 226 in 1976 compared to 184 Romanian vehicles entering Jordan in the same period.

The government has also agreed to hold official talks with the Hungarian government to conclude an overland transport agreement. The time and place of the talks has not yet been fixed, sources at the Ministry of Transport said Saturday.

### CONTRACT SIGNED FOR DESIGN OF PRINCE ALI DAM

AMMAN (JNA). — An agreement on first stage design work for Prince Ali Dam was signed with a foreign company here Saturday morning.

The dam, to be built in the Abdoun Valley, will store a total of four million cubic metres of water. It will also help establish green areas around the dam, which could be used as parks in the future.

The first stage of the project includes the drawing up of designs and necessary studies for the project. This stage will last six months.

The agreement was signed by the Mayor of Amman, Mr. Mar' Abu Nuwar, and the Director General of the Sewerage and Water Corporation, Mr. Tahseen Sabbagh.



Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh Saturday meets with a Yugoslav delegation here to prepare for a Third World news media conference to be held in Amman in July. (JNA photo).

## Science meet decides to set up Arab centre

AMMAN (JNA). — The Union of Arab Scientific Research Councils, concluding its meeting in Baghdad, decided to set up an Arab centre for scientific information, documentation and technology, and to conduct a comprehensive survey of scientific talents in the Arab World.

Dr. Albert Butros, Director General of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and leader of

Jordan's delegation to the conference, said the union has decided in principle to implement a number of plans including the organisation of a regional study to develop agriculture and pastures in the Arab World, as well as a study aimed at controlling the encroachment of the desert on arable lands.

The union will hold its next meeting in Baghdad at the end of this year. The conference secretariat will contact scientific research institutions in the Arab World concerning union membership.

The union, established in May 1975, comprises nine member-states, including Jordan.

### PLA head meets C-in-C here

AMMAN (JNA). — The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Saturday received the Palestine Liberation Army Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Mubashir Al Budeiri. The Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Mohammad Idris, and the head of the Palestine Liberation Army contingent stationed in Jordan, Brig. Nihad Nuseibeh, also attended the meeting.

Participants also discussed the establishment of strong co-

## Jordanian book exhibition aims to create proper cultural atmosphere

By Irene Ramadan  
Special to the Jordan Times

When he made his first press conference, Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf spoke about the necessity of a cultural atmosphere here as a must for the promotion of cultural life. Legislation followed related to the establishment of a national library and an association for painters. Sharaf then announced state prizes for writers and regulations for the promotion of literary works.

The Ministry of Culture and Youth and the Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives are now holding the first Jordanian book exhibition at the Palace of Culture. The exhibition, opened by Court Minister Amer Khammash Friday, will last until Tuesday.

The Jordan Times asked Mr. Abdul Rahim Omar, author and cultural adviser at the Ministry of Culture and Youth, to spotlight the importance of the first Jordanian book exhibition.

"When the country celebrated annual book week, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf promised authors and writers that the ministry would take steps to encourage writers to publish their works.

"This exhibition, highlighting our cultural life over the last 25 years, constitutes the right atmosphere for our cultural and artistic activities. It is an achievement in itself. And the importance of this achievement lies in that it is one of a series of measures taken by the Mi-



Minister of Culture Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf (left) and Court Minister Amer Khammash (to his right) glance over items at an exhibition of books on Jordan, which they opened Friday.

nistry of Culture since its creation.

"Looking at the future, I see a Jordanian painting exhibition and the award of state prizes on the cultural horizon. The next step concerns the Jordanian theatre."

As for the book exhibition, it includes 2,000 works about Jordan by Jordanian and non-Jordanian authors published in the last 25 years. They deal with science, history, education and literature, among other things.

People visiting the exhibition can also discover various magazines and pamphlets published in Jordan.

The oldest book on display, by Col. Wilson, was published in New York in 1881. It is called "Picturesque Palestine, Sinai and Egypt."

### Artist team off Tunisia meet

AMMAN (JNA). — A Jordanian delegation left here for Tunisia Saturday to participate in the 16th session of the Committee of the Tourism Union starting Sunday.

The week-long session will discuss suggestions for the formation of the union in specialised tourist organisations. Discussions will cover setting up of a number of finance tourist projects in addition to the formulation of a strategy for tourism development.

## French Cultural Centre to create children's library

and more people in Amman are trying to give their children everything they need to develop their intellect within their horizons. The Haya Centre, the various children's theatre groups and occasional events like the annual book fair of the latest publications in English and Arabic enrich the child's experience. The French Cultural Centre recently exhibited a selection of the most representative books of French children's literature, which will later constitute the basis for a children's library.

By Irene Ramadan  
Special to the Jordan Times

A recent exhibition at the Cultural Centre was not because it will turn into a children's library and shop. M. Jean-Louis Vesce, the Centre's Director, explained the details of such a project.

Books at the exhibition were not for sale. Through this exhibition we wanted to kill birds with one stone. First we wanted to present to Jordanian booksellers a wide range of recent French children's books, so they know the order. There is, in fact, a lot of interest in the French language here.

Towards, these books will be the basic elements of the library here at the Cultural Centre, which is open to the public in October. This library will include a section where children can enjoy the pleasure of reading by themselves in manual and intellectual terms. The French language is gaining ground in Amman and there are more and more

people willing to learn "the language of Moliere". And most of the people who visited the exhibition were Jordanian parents anxious to discover interesting reading for their children, who are learning French at school.

A large variety of books dealing with subjects for the 6-16 age group were displayed. Thirteen of the most famous French



Books -- this time in French -- were the subject of a recent exhibition at the French Cultural Centre.

## Symposium on municipalities due in August

AMMAN (JNA). — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs is making preparations for a symposium on Jordan's municipalities under the chairmanship of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan to be held in Irbid in August.

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Ibrahim Ayyoub stated Saturday that two working papers are being prepared for debate. The first deals with a working programme for the ministry and the municipalities to implement His Majesty King Hussein's instructions on local affairs.

The second deals with the present situation of the country's municipalities and suggestions for developing their activities and services.

Mr. Ayyoub presided over a meeting of the ministry's planning committee Saturday morning to discuss ways to strengthen the administrative machinery in the various districts of the country.

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# Canadian official claims U.S. policies responsible for formation of uranium cartel

WASHINGTON, June 18 (R). — A former mineral company manager charged yesterday that an international cartel had rigged world uranium prices and carved up the market outside the U.S. between 1972 and 1974.

Mr. Lawrence Gregg, a former official of Gulf Minerals Canada Limited, said uranium producers took it in turn to offer the lowest bid to buyers using prices established by the cartel.

He was giving evidence to a congressional subcommittee investigating the activities of the cartel, said to have been formed by companies in Canada, South Africa, France and Australia.

Canada warned Thursday the inquiry could harm its relations with the United States. Gulf Minerals is a subsidiary of U.S. Gulf Oil which claims its Canadian offshoot was forced to join the cartel by the Ottawa government.

Mr. Gregg said he was a member of the cartel's operating

committee in 1974 when quotas for non-U.S. uranium sales were divided between the companies.

The club allotted Canada 27 per cent, South Africa's Nufcor 21 per cent, France's Uranex 20 per cent and Australia 22 per cent, he said.

The British-based RTZ Company was also given 10 per cent. Mr. Gregg told the committee that the club's "secretariat" was a French official of Seru, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the French Atomic Energy Commission.

The secretariat monitored the bidding process of the cartel from a secret office "buried" in the French organization's headquarters in Paris, according to documents made available earlier in the hearing.

Mr. Gregg said several times that the cartel penalised members who violated their secret rules.

In Ottawa, Finance Minister Donald Macdonald told Parliament that U.S. policies in the

early 1970s had forced Canada and other countries to join in marketing arrangements to protect their uranium industries.

Mr. Macdonald did not deny that a cartel was formed with the approval of the Canadian government, but he said it was done openly and both consu-

mer and producer countries had been invited to participate. Mr. Macdonald said the United States had, in effect, attempted to impose its laws on Canada.

He called the action misguided and exclusionary and added: "I don't regard that as a friendly act."

Under the boycott regulations, a company is banned from operating in the Arab World if it trades with Israel. Mr. Mahgoub said Barclays could now operate freely in the Arab World.

Referring to the conference's decision yesterday imposing an Arab embargo on supplies of materials to any American firm refusing to observe boycott regulations, he said: "The embargo will include all raw materials found in the Arab market."

He refused to specify what raw materials were involved.

Apart from oil, the main raw materials produced in the Arab World are phosphates, manganese, cotton, and natural gas.

So far as is known here, the main oil companies operating in the Arab World respect the boycott regulations.

have also been encountered during the transfer of supplies offshore, especially in rough weather.

Fire at sea is a recurring nightmare for all seafarers, but the presence of oil and combustible gases and the many sources of ignition on offshore production platforms make it a constant one for both offshore construction and petroleum workers.

Detection and warning systems must be installed and fire protection and fire fighting equipment made available and constantly maintained. In addition, emergency evacuation facilities must be carefully designed and offshore workers must be familiar with all emergency procedures.

Excessively high noise levels carry a two-way threat for the workers. Levels of over 100 decibels have been recorded on drilling rigs (continuous exposure at 85 decibels constitutes "a warning limit value", according to ILO experts), which could not only impair hearing and produce fatigue but also complicate effective and necessary communication among the crew while working.

Divers, who play an important role in the offshore petroleum industry, are faced with safety problems related to the difficult tasks they are required to perform as well as the diving process itself.

Psychological problems caused by the enforced close proximity of the workers for extended periods of time can create situations which endanger both the safety and efficiency of the crew.

The ILO plans to invite 24 experts from all regions of the world to participate. These experts will discuss not only the actual safety problems offshore but also the recent development of international, regional, national and industry standards to improve the safety situation offshore. The meeting has been asked to advise the ILO on its future role and activities in this area.

Such safety problems, among others, will be examined by an International Labour Organisation Meeting of Experts on Safety Problems in the Construction and Operation of Offshore Drilling Installations in the Petroleum Industry in October 1977.

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## UAE repeats call for OPEC summit

ABU DHABI, June 18 (R). — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Mané Said Al Oteiba, reiterated today his country's call for a summit meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Dr. Oteiba, who was quoted by the UAE News Agency, said the OPEC summit was needed to bring closer together the views of members on oil prices, an apparent reference to the dispute at last December's ministerial meeting in Doha, Qatar.

The news agency quoted Dr. Oteiba as saying the UAE is willing to work towards reaching a pricing understanding among OPEC members provided other members made similar moves.

Dr. Oteiba, according to the news agency, said the UAE was working towards an understanding to end the two-tier oil price system before the next OPEC ministerial meeting in Stockholm on July 12.

He said an OPEC summit meeting was necessary not just to bring members' price views closer but to draw up a unified strategy towards industrial nations following the north-south dialogue between the developed and developing nations which ended this month in Paris, the agency said.

Dr. Oteiba said: "If the Arabs know how to use the oil weapon, they would add to their strength in seeking a just settlement of the Middle East problem," the agency reported.

## Soviet experts to Africa increased Russian aid to Third World is dwarfed by Western assistance

PARIS, June 18 (R). — The number of Soviet experts working in African countries has trebled since 1970, but Russian aid to developing countries is still only a trickle compared with Western assistance, according to an international report published here yesterday.

The report by Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said Soviet aid to developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America has averaged around \$800 million to \$1 billion a year recently.

The aid was exceptionally high in 1972, reaching \$3.6 billion because of the signature of several agreements with Cuba. Last year, it fell to \$500 million.

The report said Soviet aid was equivalent to only between two and five per cent of the total financial assistance to developing countries given by members of the OECD, which groups the major industrial democracies.

It said the conditions the Soviet Union attaches to its aid are considerably tougher than terms set by Western countries, and predicted that Moscow would face a growing number of debt relief requests.

Thousands of Soviet engineers, doctors, geologists, agronomists and teachers have been working in Vietnam, the report said.

Soviet experts serving in African countries more than do-

ubled in 1975, reaching a total of 15,930 compared with 6,000 in 1974 and only 4,010 in 1970, the OECD added.

In the Middle East and Asian countries, the number of Soviet experts totalled 11,525 in 1975, compared with 8,385 in 1974 and 6,555 in 1970, it said.

Soviet assistance was initially limited to centrally planned developing countries. It was only in January, 1954, that a first cooperation agreement was concluded with Afghanistan, followed in 1955 by an agreement with India.

Since then, Moscow has extended economic aid to a growing number of developing countries. By 1976, it had concluded economic and technical cooperation agreements with more than 50 developing countries.

Total aid commitments to

non-communist developing countries over the period 1954 to 1975 are estimated to have reached \$10.5 billion.

There were sizeable loans to Pakistan and Turkey in 1970 while Algeria, Egypt and Iran accounted for the bulk of commitments in 1971.

In 1972, large credits were extended — apart from Cuba — to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Chile and Yugoslavia and in 1973 to India, Iran and Pakistan, the report said.

Pakistan and Syria were among the main recipients in 1974, while in 1975, Afghanistan obtained more than half of the total commitment.

The report said the volume and distribution of future Soviet aid would depend on political developments in countries like Angola, Cambodia, Laos, Mozambique, Somalia and Syria.

## Algeria to build natural gas processing plant

TOKYO, June 18 (R). — The Export-Import Bank of Japan today signed a contract with Sonatrach, the Algerian state oil and gas corporation, to cover a credit of \$9,745 million yen (\$214 million) for the construction of a natural gas processing plant in Algeria, the bank said.

The semi-official bank will provide 60 per cent of the credit, and a group of 22 foreign

exchange banks in Japan will furnish the remaining 40 per cent.

The loan, carrying an average annual interest of about eight per cent, will be repaid over a period of 10 years, beginning six months after completion of the plant in 1980, the bank said.

The plant, the Hassi Rmel gas field, about 550 kilometres (344 miles) south of Algiers,

## Concern grows for safety of offshore workers in the petroleum industry

By Larry Kohler

GENEVA (ILO). — No lives were lost in the recent accident on the "Bravo" platform in the offshore Ekofisk petroleum field in the North Sea; all 112 workers were safely evacuated from the platform — there were no explosions, no fires. But what will happen next time?

The world's first offshore well was completed from a wooden pier in 1896 and for 50 years offshore activities were carried out primarily in Venezuela and the United States. However, since the first offshore well was completed from a mobile platform in less than 30 feet of water in 1947, offshore petroleum technology has progressed rapidly and dramatically and by its very size and scope overshadows a crucial aspect of the industry — the day-to-day safety of thousands of workers who work as well as live offshore in many areas of the world.

Today approximately 400 mobile offshore drilling installations are active in almost all parts of the world searching for new petroleum resources. They are manned by crews living and working in difficult environmental conditions — extreme cold in the North Sea — extreme heat in the Middle East — usually for 12 hours a day in shifts ranging from 14 to 28 days without break.

In 1975 the offshore petroleum industry produced 21 per cent of the world's total oil production. It is predicted that this will rise to between 35 and 40 per cent by 1985.

### Expansion problems

With its rapid expansion, the offshore petroleum industry has encountered increasingly difficult and challenging conditions which have demanded dramatic technological developments. The water depth record is a

case in point. In 1965, it was 632 feet, but by 1976 a well had been drilled in water 3,460 feet deep (the well was drilled to a depth of 14,000 feet) and it is expected that in the near future wells may be drilled in over 6,000 feet of water.

As new exploration areas are opened up, further technological challenges must be met. Highly sophisticated production platforms which can withstand severe climatic conditions — high winds and waves and even the threat of passing icebergs — are being designed and constructed.

Each new technological development carries with it the potential of new safety hazards for the workers. Over the past 30 years governments, employers and workers have made continuing efforts to improve offshore safety. However, serious problems still remain and with nearly 80 countries engaged in offshore activities at varying stages, the situation is a global one and is critically important not only to the workers involved but also to the millions of people on land who will become increasingly dependent on the offshore petroleum resources.

### Unique hazards

While many of the hazards encountered by the offshore workers are the same as those in related industries on land, it is therefore appropriate that codes of practice and guidelines be developed or expanded to include the occupational dangers unique to offshore installations. Such dangers are evident in all three offshore occupational activities: construction, petroleum drilling and production, and diving.

Offshore construction workers are faced with particularly hazardous working conditions during the offshore construction of platforms and deep sea pipelines. Special safety problems

## WANTED

The Jordan Times is seeking an experienced designer to work in the advertising department. Call in person any day between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Jordan Times, Al Ra'i Building, University Road.

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English speaking secretary required. French language a distinct advantage. Duties include typing, shorthand and general secretarial work. Salary dependent upon experience and qualifications. 5th Circle, Jabal Amman, near Silver Market and Royal Jordanian Eagles Club. Tel. 42787 for interview.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian dinars for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	92.6	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.0	108.1
Syrian pound	81	81.4
Iraqi dinar	938	947
Kuwaiti dinar	1140	1146
Egyptian pound	460	470
Libyan dinar	725	745
UAE dirham	83.8	84.3
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.4	140.8
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	132.8	133.2
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6

## THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Ettenson

### OUTTAKES

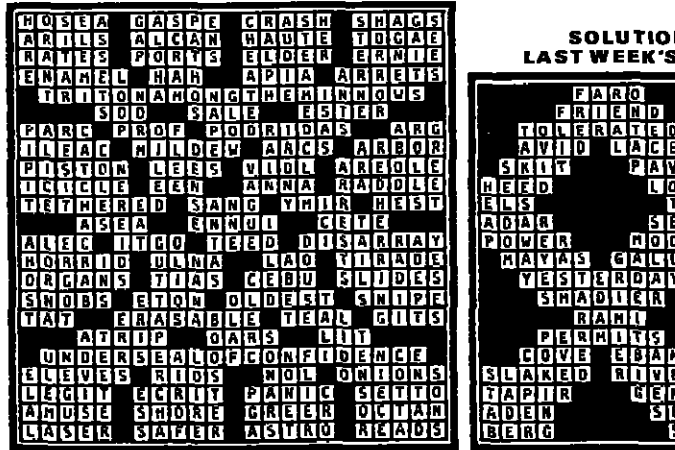
By Stafford Palmer

- ACROSS
- Have — time
  - Met and overcame
  - Trembling
  - Sarcastic challenge
  - Dido
  - Accrue: var.
  - Rock
  - TV actor
  - Edward
  - Non-Oscar winner, 1957
  - Steel and iron, e.g.
  - Arrow
  - Poison
  - Addison
  - Fishing
  - Plucky
  - Scored, as in golf
  - Non-Oscar winner, 1971
  - Fall behind schedule
  - Swiss river
  - Timetable
  - Gael
  - Completely
  - "— in the hand ..."
  - Turkey or fox
  - Fragrance
  - Meat dish
  - Mindanao
  - Sultor
  - Idaho city
  - Land: abbr.
  - Non-Oscar winner, 1941
  - Vocal
  - pauses
  - Jewels
  - Sweeps
  - Willows
  - Crazy
  - Crazy
  - Vituperation
  - St. Francis
  - breve
  - Vestment
  - Child's game
  - Non-Oscar winner, 1967
  - king
  - Day of movies
  - Sonneters
  - "Come —!"
  - Noted sculptor
  - Those who watch
  - Eng. city
  - Paradises
  - Golf clubs
  - Succinct
  - "Mrs. — Goes to Paris"
  - Remainder, in France

- DOWN
- Wonder drug
  - Sound of laughter
  - Mime
  - Sent back: abbr.
  - Orchestra
  - Fr. coin
  - time
  - Tug
  - Cupid
  - Playroom
  - Receptacle under a grate
  - Bind up
  - grain stalks
  - Space measure
  - Yale man
  - Western state: abbr.
  - Plaid
  - Petitioner
  - Single
  - Fraser of tennis
  - True's
  - partner
  - In close proximity
  - Vaered
  - Chaperon
  - Get on loan
  - Sad: Fr.
  - Stalker
  - Goes in
  - Rosy feeling
  - Actor Jim
  - African capital
  - China river
  - Form of wit
  - Oriental laborer
  - Roman official
  - Vanquished
  - one
  - Playing cards
  - Blunt: comb. form
  - To help: Fr.
  - Sleep sound
  - Violin, for short
  - Arabian gulf
  - "Pease Gynt" girl
  - Existed
  - home (out)
  - Stand behind
  - De — (from nothing): Lat.
  - Stain
  - London and others
  - Kind of acid
  - Large
  - To help: Fr.
  - Sleep sound
  - Violin, for short
  - Arabian gulf
  - "Pease Gynt" girl
  - Bank employee
  - One that urges
  - comb. form
  - mater
  - Digit
  - Expert
  - Sacrifice
  - One that urges
  - comb. form
  - mater
  - Digit
  - Expert
  - Those who tie shoes
  - Supposing that
  - Oil of orange
  - dish, for cultures
  - Murkier
  - Blood of the gods
  - Child: comb. form
  - Novelist
  - Shaw
  - Dock
  - effort
  - Broad
  - The birds
  - Opening
  - Being: Lat.
  - Collection
  - Nautical chain
  - Resort

### Diagramless

- ACROSS
- Beau
  - Plain
  - cloths
  - Vanish
  - gradually
  - Mood
  - Fracas
  - Witch town
  - Holds back
  - Inundated
  - Lead the
  - life of —
  - Golf term
  - OTB item
  - Conceited
  - Bundled
  - log
  - Turf
  - Aromatic plant
  - Meadow, to
  - poets
  - Group of three
  - Nouveau —
  - Hold
  - tightly
  - Restrain
  - Observe
  - Malt drink
  - Attain
  - Net anybody
  - Card game
  - Mild oath
  - Voice votes
  - Minute
  - Love to excess
  - DOWN
  - Showed
  - surprise
  - Gaelic
  - Recipe word
  - Small
  - articles
  - Theda —
  - Grotto
  - Courage
  - 64 Mild oath
  - 65 Voice votes
  - 66 Minute
  - 67 Love to excess
  - 1 Showed
  - 2 surprise
  - 3 Gaelic
  - 4 Recipe word
  - 5 Mulberry bark
  - 6 Glossy
  - 7 Trace official
  - 8 Track official
  - 9 Work
  - 10 Postpone
  - 11 ment
  - 12 Heads: Fr.
  - 13 Now
  - 14 Tunesful
  - 15 Even
  - 16 Kind of onion or moss
  - 17 Give new life to
  - 18 Removes, in printing
  - 19 Relaxation
  - 21 Wonderland girl
  - 23 Harvest
  - 25 Saloon's relative
  - 26 Floor grade
  - 32 Curtain air
  - 33 Attire
  - 35 Civer's cousin
  - 36 Hollow stem
  - 38 Bandleader's item
  - 40 Fowl
  - 44 Think
  - 45 Character in "Julius Caesar"
  - 46 Calm
  - 47 Innocent
  - 48 Insect
  - 50 Gem weight
  - 51 Barter
  - 54 Meat dish
  - 55 Bird of peace
  - 58 Footlike part
  - 60 Anger
  - 61 Cot



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FOR RELEASE JUNE 19, 1977

- CRYPTOGRAMS
- RPSONMLUK ITSONM HPMNLUK RPG OFBM TH ETDTOUPEELR, ICSL KPMFD DLBAMFL HTU CSBAG YPYP. —By Henry Hook
  - BAAN BARGNH FARMIS Y FZM ANK IABCH SA RCH EAP ERHN (GZHER FU GZHEI) KRPZOM XZOSPU XHYSHP. —By India M. Sperry
  - ARS CLUMSY MYLPISC. IS AYNOSC RU INP REU PILCRE. —By Lois H. Jones
  - MEHT IN VAT NERVISH LUTMTSTH EMVUTHH' ELLTEUERMT ATUT. —By David Alan

Last Week's Cryptograms

- Kooky disc jockey played great musical records directed to numerous parts of far jungle.
- Marooned man saw red watching cruise ship disappearing into the sunset.
- Talking dog barked orders to pups in bad language.
- Medical miracle: stitch in time saved her cat nine lives.





## Opposition Fianna Fail wins clear majority

# Irish poll results expected to re-focus attention on North

DUBLIN, June 18 (R). — Celebrating the biggest election triumph in Irish history, the opposition Fianna Fail party has made clear it will seek a new British initiative in the battleground of Northern Ireland.

Party leader Jack Lynch, who will be Ireland's new Prime Minister, said on radio that he would seek an early meeting with British Prime Minister James Callaghan, who has 15,000 troops in Northern Ireland.

"I will try to get him to adopt some initiative rather than direct rule -- because it is not working," Mr. Lynch said.

Britain rules the Northern Ireland Province directly from London because all attempts at finding a form of local government acceptable to both Catholics and Protestants have failed. The election result was seen here as a blow for Britain.

The Irish were today still trying to explain the unexpected victory of the Fianna Fail, (Gaelic for "Soldiers of Destiny") Ireland's national governing party which had been out of office for four years.

The Irish Independent, a newspaper supporting the ousted Fine Gael (Irish Unity) and Labour Party coalition, conceded: "It was a rout."

Voting was on Thursday, and with seven seats still to be declared today Fianna Fail had 79 of the 148 places in the lower house, while Fine Gael had 41 and Labour 17.

The return of Fianna Fail with the biggest majority ever has thrown Anglo-Irish relations, always delicate because of the North, into some uncertainty.

The British had been known to be hoping the conservative-minded coalition would be returned to continue its legal and military pursuit of the Irish guerrillas who use the republic as a base for their war against the British in the North.

Mr. Jack Lynch, who was Premier until 1973, has always been restrained and cautious in his approach to the Northern Ireland problem, going only so far as to call on Britain to make a declaration of ultimate intent to withdraw.

However, the party has strong Republican elements. In 1970 two ministers were suspended on suspicion of involvement in gun-running to the Irish Republican Army (IRA) but they were cleared in court.

Among successful Fianna Fail candidates are the son and grand-daughter of the late President Eamon de Valera, hero of the 1916 Dublin Easter Rising against the British, who is considered the father of the independent state.

Most commentators agreed that the sweeping Fianna Fail victory was largely due to a protest vote against the decay of the economy under the coalition rather than massive new concern about the North.

Ireland suffers 15 per cent inflation and 11 per cent unemployment.

## Brezhnev goes to Paris for 3-day visit Monday

MOSCOW, June 18 (R). — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev flies to Paris on Monday, apparently hoping to slow France's gradual swing back into the mainstream of the Western alliance.

The three-day visit will be Mr. Brezhnev's first journey abroad since he took the title of head of state as well as Communist Party chief.

The 70-year old Kremlin chief will clearly be stressing to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing the value -- in the Soviet view -- of the special relationship between the two countries.

Both rightwing and leftwing parties in France, including the French Communist Party have voiced growing concern about Soviet internal and external policies.

Mr. Brezhnev recently told a French television audience that Soviet concern about the arms race "has grown because of the line taken on these questions" by the new Carter administration which, he said, was patently geared to taking advantage of the U.S.

Mr. Brezhnev returned to this theme last week in another direct appeal to French opinion with answers to questions submitted to him by the Paris Le Monde, the release of which was timed for the start of his arrival.

This time he declared that it was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) -- to which France belongs although it withdrew from the military structure in the 1960s -- and the U.S. which were responsible for a new spiral in the arms race.

There has been no indication in Moscow that Mr. Brezhnev would meet French Communist leader Georges Marchais during next week's stay.

French Communists have voiced concern over the treatment of dissidents in the Soviet Union, and have also expressed disagreement with the manner of the ouster last month of former Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny.

The main topics for Mr. Brezhnev's discussions with President Giscard d'Estaing are to be disarmament, including nuclear non-proliferation, the Middle East, and the various Soviet proposals for further measures of European cooperation.

## Tension grips S. African townships

JOHANNESBURG, June 18 (R). — Black South African townships simmered with tension today after disturbances which have taken 11 lives.

The death toll increased by two today -- including the first white man to die in connection with the anniversary of the outbreak of black demonstrations last year in which more than 500 blacks were killed.

He was a policeman, who died as a result of an accidental shooting two days ago by a fellow officer at Atteridgeville township outside Pretoria.

The national black victim today was a 20-year-old youth said by police to have been shot in a township near Pretoria by the occupant of a car which was being stoned by a crowd of blacks.

Soweto, near Johannesburg, the flashpoint of last year's demonstration, has been a focus of tension again this year, but police who fired into crowds there on Thursday night used rubber bullets, and most of those injured were only slightly hurt.

In Kabah and Kwaabuhle, two townships near the south coast city of Port Elizabeth, police opened fire last night on a crowd of blacks after several

hours of stone throwing and arson.

Seven blacks died, including five whom police said were shot while looting a liquor store.

Two Africans died in Kabah in fires the previous night.

More than 278 people have been arrested around Port Elizabeth, officials said.

## Sadat congratulates President Brezhnev

CAIRO, June 18 (R). — President Anwar Sadat today sent a message to Mr. Leonid Brezhnev congratulating him on his election as President of the Soviet Union, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

The message, according to MENA, said in part: "May I express my heartfelt congratulations to you for your people -- our friends -- and wish you continued success in carrying out your distinguished mission."

Observers here noted the warm tone of the message -- the first public exchange between the two leaders since relations between their countries began to improve earlier this month.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy made a three-day visit to Moscow on June 17 and met President Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The visit was the first step towards improving relations that began to sour in 1972 when Mr. Sadat expelled 20,000 Russian military advisers.

Mr. Fahmy, on his return here from Moscow, said a meeting between Presidents Brezhnev and Sadat would be held some time in the future.

## Makarios, Karamanlis parley Cypriot issue

ATHENS, June 18 (R). — President Makarios of Cyprus and Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis said yesterday they hoped the new Turkish government would help to end the divided island's difficulties.

A communique issued after the two leaders met said: "It is in the interest of all concerned -- and therefore of Turkey also -- that a just and honourable solution is found to the Cyprus problem."

Turkish Social Democratic leader Bulent Ecevit, whose party won the largest number of seats in general elections this month, is currently trying to form a government.

## Journalist Toth leaves Moscow

MOSCOW, June 18 (R). — American correspondent Robert C. Toth, interrogated by Soviet security officials for over 13 hours during the past week, left Moscow yesterday for London.

Mr. Toth, Los Angeles Times correspondent here for the past three years, was seen off at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport by a group of follow correspondents and a U.S. Embassy official.

Accompanied by his wife and three children, he looked relieved that the interrogation -- which followed Soviet allegations that he had collected state secrets -- was safely behind him.

Only hours before his departure, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow protested for the third time to the Soviet Foreign Ministry about the questioning, which began last Saturday when the 48-year-old newsmen was seized by police after receiving an article from a Soviet scientist.

In Washington yesterday, a White House press spokesman said President Carter had left open the possibility of reprisals for the treatment received by Mr. Toth.

The spokesman said President Carter was pleased by the outcome of the correspondent's interrogation, and added: "I know of no further actions which the president plans."

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

\* CASABLANCA, June 18 (R). — Air Marshal Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian Vice President, is to deliver a personal message today to King Hassan II of Morocco from President Anwar Sadat after arriving here from Benin (formerly Dahomey) last night, officials said. No details of the message were disclosed but it was understood it concerned preparations for the forthcoming summit conference in Libreville, Gabon, of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). It was considered significant that the Egyptian vice president had come to Morocco after visiting Benin, one of the nine African states that has officially recognised the "Sahara Arab Democratic Republic" (SADR) proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario nationalist movement. Benin has accused Morocco of being involved in an abortive raid on Cotonou, capital of Benin, while Morocco has suspended its participation in the OAU because its Secretariat apparently favours the Polisario which wants independence for the Western Sahara, ceded by Spain to Morocco and Mauritania last year.

\* ISLAMABAD, Pakistan has decided to institute, on a permanent basis, the Quaid-i-Azam Human Rights International Prize in honour to the memory of the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The Prize, carrying an amount of 500,000 rupees (U.S. \$50,000) in cash and a citation, shall be awarded to an outstanding contribution to the protection and promotion of human rights, as enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the two International Conventions of Human Rights (1966) and the U.N. Declaration and Conventions of a similar nature. The Prize shall be awarded starting with 1976, the year of Jinnah's birth centenary, and every year thereafter.

\* WASHINGTON, June 18 (R). — President Carter won a victory yesterday in Congress for his policy of maintaining a flexible approach in advancing human rights abroad. The House of Representatives voted 200-161 not to press for legislation requiring the United States to vote in international financial institutions against loans to countries that violate human rights. President Carter has said the proposal could inhibit U.S. diplomatic initiatives to promote human rights overseas.

\* NEW DELHI, June 18 (R). — Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai said today that his central Janata Party government would have cordial relations with the newly-elected non-Janata governments in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu states. In state elections this week, a leftist alliance led by the Marxist Communist Party (CP(M)) won power in West Bengal. Mr. Desai said at a news conference that New Delhi's attitudes towards these governments would be the same as towards governments in other states.

\* VIENNA, June 18 (R). — South Africa was yesterday formally ousted from the policy-making board of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the last United Nations executive body where it was represented. After hearing strong objections from other African countries to South African apartheid policies, the 34-state board voted that Egypt should replace South Africa, which has sat on the board since the agency's inception in 1957.

\* MUSCAT, 18 June (AFP). — Approximately 800 homes were severely damaged or destroyed in the cyclonic storm which hit the island of Masirah, off the southeast coast of Oman earlier this week, according to Oman Radio last night. Some 3,500 people were made homeless. Unconfirmed reports reaching Muscat speak of several deaths. Relief aid provided by the Oman government included tons of emergency food stocks and hundreds of tents, as well as clothing and financial assistance for those affected.

\* PARIS, June 18 (AFP). — Mr. Albert Thabaout, leader of the French delegation in the five Western-nation initiative over Namibia, said here today that he was still hopeful that a peaceful solution to the South West African problem could be found within the framework of United Nations resolutions. Mr. Thabaout returned here after briefing Angolan President Agostinho Neto on negotiations between the Five -- Britain, West Germany, France, Canada and the United States -- and South Africa.

## Watergate special prosecutor's office closes on Monday after 4 stormy years

WASHINGTON, June 18 (R). — After four, often stormy, years the office of the Watergate special prosecutor closes its doors next week on one of the most dramatic chapters in U.S. legal history.

Behind it are forensic successes crowned by the downfall of Mr. Richard Nixon and convictions of other powerful figures in the office's investigation of the many scandals now popularly known to the world as Watergate.

But a final report today was a disappointment to anyone who hoped for a few final bits of information from one of the most security-conscious agencies ever in government.

The document merely lists names, dates and court rulings previously on the record.

More forthcoming was outgoing prosecutor Charles Ruff who disclosed in an interview that he and his colleagues were still smarting at their failure to convict one of the powerful men brought to court -- former Treasury Secretary John Connally.

In terms of pure prosecutor's ego, the loss of the

Connally case was the biggest legal disappointment we had," Mr. Ruff said.

Mr. Connally was acquitted in 1975 on charges of perjury and taking pay-offs from dairy producers to influence the Nixon administration on milk prices.

The special prosecutors' legal accomplishments, on the other hand included:

Uncovering much of the evidence that led President Nixon to resign rather than face impeachment.

Securing conviction and prison sentences of former Attorney General John Mitchell and Mr. Nixon's two top White House aides, Mr. H. R. (Bob) Haldeman and Mr. John Ehrlichman, as participants in the Watergate cover-up.

Mr. Nixon was named by a federal grand jury as an undisclosed co-conspirator in the cover-up and escaped possible prosecution by virtue of the pardon granted to him.

Sending to prison Mr. John Dean, Mr. Gordon Liddy, Mr. E. Howard Hunt and others who played parts in the Watergate drama.

Perhaps half a dozen other big cases were never brought to court, Mr. Ruff said, because all the ends could not be tied together.

Mr. Ruff whose office closes on Monday, was the fourth man to serve as special prosecutor, following Mr. Archibald Cox, Mr. Leon Jaworski and Mr. Henry Ruth.

For the past two years, the work of the office has been only a fraction of what it once was.

An imposing paper shredder, which voraciously accepted its secrets, has been increasingly idle.

Only evidence of the hectic years are 1,400 pale blue boxes of records which will go to the vaults of the National Archives.

Most furniture has been moved out.

The office was reluctantly created by President Nixon because Congress and the public would not trust the Justice Department to handle the Watergate investigation.

Five months later Mr. Cox was abruptly out of a job after following the threads of evidence

back to the White House.

He was fired on the evening of Oct. 20, 1973, after refusing to back off from his attempt to secure tape recordings of Watergate-related conversations between Mr. Nixon and his aides.

Another casualty of what is now known as the "Saturday Night Massacre" was Attorney General William French Smith, who quit rather than carry out Mr. Nixon's order to dismiss Mr. Cox.

"I don't think you can get away from the conclusion that Oct. 20 was the crisis of them all," Mr. Ruff said.

Only an "incredible hydraulic pressure of public outrage" kept Mr. Nixon from dismantling the office, said Mr. Ruff, who is expected to be appointed soon as inspector general of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"I think in the chaos that was brewing in the spring of '73 creation of a special prosecutor's office was a necessity," he said. "I think it did its job ... and I trust it will be a very long time before we see its like again."

## Dr. Wernher von Braun: From V-2 to Saturn rocket in one lifetime

WASHINGTON, June 18 (R). — Dr. Wernher von Braun, who developed the German V-2 rockets which rained destruction on London during World War II and later helped to put Americans on the moon, died in hospital of cancer. He was 65.

The German-born missile and space pioneer, who became an American citizen in 1955, died at Alexandria Hospital early Thursday morning.

Word of his death was not made public until yesterday by his family, who said he was buried a few hours later after a private service.

To Britons his name was linked forever with the V-2, which the Germans used against Britain in a last, desperate attempt to try to prolong the war. To Americans he was a brilliant space pioneer.

In 1945, he and other leading German scientists who worked at Peenemunde Rocket Research Centre on the Baltic Sea coast

surrendered to American forces.

That marked the start of his long association with the United States, which reached a pinnacle as he masterminded the U.S. space programme that put man on the moon in 1969.

Dr. von Braun, who married a German woman in 1947 and had three children, worked for the U.S. government for 27 years.

President Carter led Americans in paying tribute to the man who, more than any other person, propelled the United States to leadership in the space race with the Soviet Union.

"To millions of Americans," the president said in a statement, "Wernher von Braun's name was inextricably linked to our exploration of space and to the creative application of technology."

"He was not only a skillful engineer but also a man of bold vision -- his inspirational leadership helped mobilise and maintain the effort we needed to

reach the moon and beyond."

"Not just the people of our nation, but all the people of the world have profited from his work. We will continue to profit from his example."

Mr. Alan Lovelace, Acting Administrator of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), expressed the agency's "deep sense of personal loss." He said Dr. von Braun was one of the world's outstanding space exploration pioneers -- "a creative genius -- a 20th century Christopher Columbus."

In 1972, when he left the government making no secret of his unhappiness at deep cuts in space exploration programmes, he was NASA's deputy associate administrator for planning.

For the past five years, until Jan. 1, he worked with the U.S. aerospace firm Fairchild Industries, based at Germantown, Maryland.

In the last year, although increasingly ill, he continued to

work from his Virginia home and even at times from his hospital bed, according to friends.

Much of the last year of his life was spent in gathering together his papers, indexing them and sending them down to the Space and Rocket Centre at Huntsville, Alabama, where he spent most of his working life in the United States.

Mr. Frank Borman, one of the three astronauts who in 1968 made the first orbit round the moon, said Dr. von Braun was "an immeasurable genius".

A few men have managed to achieve the fulfillment of such fantastic boyhood dreams as those of Dr. von Braun.

Totally dedicated to wrestling the secrets of space, he believed outer space was above and beyond national frontiers.

When his first V-2 rocket hit the British capital during the war, Dr. von Braun remarked that it had worked perfectly well -- "except that it landed on the wrong planet."

He switched to the American

side as Nazi Germany collapsed in 1945. Loading trucks with his experts and rocket fuel, he headed for the American lines, believing his expertise would be valuable to the victors.

In the early 1950s, when he was working for the U.S. army, his tenacity and persuasiveness were a major factor in reviving U.S. government and army interest in space projects.

He was obsessed with a vision of space, believing there was far more order and method in outer space than there was on earth.

Earth, he felt, was disorderly and unpredictable. But "there is a beauty in space, and it is orderly," he told a magazine interviewer in 1958.

His lifetime passion for rocketry and space exploration was brought to fulfillment by the war, Dr. von Braun remarked that it had worked perfectly well -- "except that it landed on the wrong planet."

He switched to the American

have beaten the Russians into space.

He came into his own after President John Kennedy committed the United States to putting a man on the moon and NASA became a technological giant.

At Huntsville, Dr. von Braun directed more than 3,000 scientists and technicians in a round-the-clock drive to develop the giant Saturn rocket, which took three American astronauts to the moon in 1969.

He left the space programme in 1972 to work for Fairchild Industries as vice president for engineering.

He had been under hospital treatment for cancer several times since having a tumour removed two years ago.

Dr. von Braun said in a 1970 interview that American space-ships would begin exploring the solar system in 1977 and also suggested space exploration might hold the key to the problems of the population increase on earth.

## Political problems seem to hound Olympic games forever

PRAGUE, June 18 (R). — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) yesterday reserved the right to refuse accreditation to any news media representatives who want to report on the Olympic games.

The revised rule on the news media role at the Olympics, passed by the IOC session here yesterday, means that its nine-member Executive Board will have to take the decision whether the American-financed Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty can send reporters to the 1980 games at Moscow.

There were strong American protests after the IOC -- under pressure from its Soviet members -- invoked a technically to bar official coverage of last year's Winter Olympics in Innsbruck by a reporting team from the radio stations which broadcast from Munich into East Europe.

The Munich stations were once operated by the American Central Intelligence Agency, but now claim to be independent.

The Soviet Union and East European countries regularly jam the stations which Soviet news media describe as "poisoners of the air" and "masters of provocations."

Radio Free Europe (RFE) correspondents were accredited as part of the American press contingent at the Summer Olympics in Montreal last year, but the IOC members say the Russians have made it clear they shall not be permitted to work during the Moscow games.

The IOC press code, one of the many rules being revised at this session, has caused drafts of considerable concern and the text that emerged from the Executive Board indicated that there was no way of drafting a law that would permit an RFE team the right to report the 1980 Winter Games at Lake Placid, New York, and then be excluded from Moscow five months later.

An earlier draft said accreditation would be granted to "all forms of mass media to attend and report on the events and ceremonies accompanying the games to their countries."

This was rejected as it would have ruled out international

news agencies and the overseas services operated by most national radio stations.

The draft which now becomes IOC law says:

"In order to ensure the fullest news coverage and the widest possible audience for the Olympic games, the necessary steps shall be taken to accredit the representatives of the different mass media so that they can attend the competitions, demonstrations, and ceremonies accompanying the games."

The Executive Board of the IOC, whose decision shall be final and binding, reserves the right to grant or refuse accreditation in the case of any applicant or to withdraw any accreditation already granted.

"The purpose of accreditation is to facilitate the reporting of the Olympic games subject to the conditions laid down by the IOC in the by-law of this rule."

The Olympic games have been troubled throughout their Ancient Greek and modern 20th century history, but organisers are determined to make a fresh start from the year 1984.

That date, imbued with a certain magic by the famous novel by George Orwell, 10-the IOC and would-be organisers of Olympic games.

Formal applications to stage the 1984 winter and summer games must be submitted by Oct. 31, but although there are several prospective candidates, no one can move until terms for the games are agreed this week.

The 62 members of the IOC gathered here, will devote their annual session to plans for the future and although various committees have been working for many years, they face a monumental task of reaching agreement.

Lord Killanin, the IOC President, touched on the outstanding issue on Wednesday in opening the session of the governing body of the games and the sports which are associated with it.

Particularly since the 1973 Olympic congress in Varna, there has been debate as to whether a single city can any longer afford to entertain 10,000 athletes and officials for a 21-sport festival. Some members want the games spread

over several cities, or even through neighbouring countries, or to have the traditional two weeks of competition stretched out to a month.

Others feel that the best solution would be to cycle the games around cities which have already constructed the facilities, enabling Munich and Montreal, for example, to use their magnificent sports venues again.

Some call for a reduction in the number of sports, or elimination of football, hockey and other team sports. Other sports like lawn tennis and softball want to join the Olympic programme.

The IOC Programme Commission, which was to have delivered a definitive report on future games policy, will make only interim recommendations with its final proposals left over until next May when the IOC meets in Athens to decide on the 1984 sites.

Its problems arise from the spread of more sports throughout the world, and the greater participation of women, leading to bids for a better place for them in the Olympics.

There had been a proposal that Moscow should add modern, or rhythmic, gymnastics. But this seems likely to be defeated in line with Lord Killanin's statement two years ago that "there is fairly general agreement that any additional sports should be those which are judged by the clock, the stop-watch, the tape or the scoring of such points as goals, but not by the individual opinion of judges or by demanding expensive equipment."

Sweden has already submitted a tentative bid for the 1984 Winter Olympics, but only if the sports programme can be spread over three sites.

This would permit the organisers, for example, to hold downhill skiing in a mountain region, cross country in a flat rural area and ice hockey and the skating events in Stockholm where they could draw big crowds.

Only the United States seems likely to bid for the summer games, as Tehran has lost interest, and costs and operational problems seem to bar hopes of the first Middle Eastern or African Olympics.